THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1830. NO. 51.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
} Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing,
Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes,
Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths,
Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather,
Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage,
Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards,
Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.
Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9. 1830—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner o Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3½ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER.

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS.

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent,—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair; and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

**** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON.
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

TO LET.

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business,* under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

City Water Works.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Water Committee, at the office of the Superintendent, until the 2nd day of April next, for supplying from four to five thousand feet of four inch pipe, in lengths of nine feet and seven feet—and a quantity of taper pipe, eight inches by four and six inches by four.

Also for furnishing ten stop cocks, and ten fire plugs.

Likewise for excavating and re-filling the trenches, and for laying the pipes (the joints of which must be warranted tight) at so much a linear foot.

N. B. The Philadelphia rules will be adhered to, a copy of which can be seen by applying to the Superintendent. ROBERT MOORE,
Superintendent.

Pittsburgh, March 9.—3t.

TO CAPITALISTS

AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN M'CLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.

December 29, 1829.—w3m

PERCUSSION GUNS,

WARRANTED Genuine English make, for sale by S. FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

February 16, 1830—t1M.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS,

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also,* Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 13—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR.
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

FOR RENT,

A LOT OF GROUND, on Grant's Hill, containing between 5 and 6 acres, with a convenient Dwelling House. Possession given on first April. Terms moderate. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th Street.

March 2.—1mo.

A Caution to the Public.

WHEREAS I have lately understood that a certain individual is now preparing and vending throughout the United States, AN IMITATION of my celebrated CATHOLICON, purporting to possess the same virtues, and as it is presumed it will be for sale in Pittsburgh, the public are particularly cautioned against purchasing it. It is supposed to be similar to the Rob of L'Affecteur, or Syrop de Cuisiner, which contains *corrosive sublimate,* and calculated to do much mischief. I trust the unsuspecting will be on their guard against these frauds, and purchase of no other person but DOCTOR GEORGE DAWSON, who is my *only* authorized *agent* in Pittsburgh, and from whom the GENUINE POTTER'S CATHOLICON can be had fresh from my factory at Philadelphia.

W. POTTER, *Ninth Street, Philadelphia.*

POTTER'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON

Only $2 Per Bottle.

*** *The component parts of this medicine, are purely* VEGETABLE—*it is therefore one of the safest in the world!*

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

In diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Debility resulting from Intemperance and Dissipation, Scrofula or King's Evil, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis, Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetter, Mercurial diseases, Piles, &c. &c.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper. The unrivaled and very extensive character which it has enjoyed, for the last six years, as a complete renovater, and *purifying* of the *blood and humors,* both in *Hospitals* and *Private Practice,* is a substantial basis for its future support. It has obtained its present great distinction by the extraordinary success which has attended it, in the Healing Art, while every avenue and every track have been searched in vain for its parallel; its discovery is one of the most sacred boons that can be afforded to the unfortunate martyr of disease—and it is most sincerely hoped, that the sympathy of the public will be aroused to the promulgation of its inestimable merits. The staunch and irresistible proofs of the value of Potter's *genuine* Catholicon—its healing powers—its usefulness as a general restorer of health. The citizens of Philadelphia alone could furnish thousands of witnesses to contradict the base and malicious fabrications which daily emanate from the *jealous.*

What, we would ask, can be a stronger proof of its great utility, than its success in the HOSPITAL, Philadelphia ALMS HOUSE, and the Philadelphia and New-York PENITENTIARIES? and in other public institutions alike servicable where the eminent skill which presides over them had been exhausted in vain.

"*These facts speak trumpet tongue*"—and *cannot be gainsaid.* It is much to be lamented that there are so many spurious mixtures manufactured in imitation of this invaluable medicine, some assuming to possess equal virtues and vended under the same title; others under different titles—some have gone to the daring extremity of refilling the old bottles with the labels on—whilst others, to filch the public, have published for their benefit the very *certificates* which the proprietor of the *genuine Catholicon* had obtained from those who were cured by his medicine, of various distressing diseases.

Thus has he been assailed in every form by envy, jealousy, and fraud; and thereby prevented extending the usefulness of this great and long wished for remedy.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufactory of the proprietor, a fresh supply, of the *Genuine Potter's Catholicon,* and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug, Medical and Chemical Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON,
Wood street Pittsburgh.

Where also may be had, *Potter's "Treatise on the Catholicon,"* containing accounts of some of the remarkable cures performed by its use.

March 5, 1830.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh.

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

CONCLUDED.

Resolutions, sir, have been recently passed by the Legislature of South Carolina. I need not refer to them: they go no farther than the honorable gentleman himself has gone--and I hope not so far. I content myself, therefore, with debating the matter with him.

And now, sir, what I have first to say on this subject is, that, at no time and under no circumstances, has New England, or any respectable body of persons in New England, or any public man of standing in New England, put forth such a doctrine as this Carolina doctrine.

The gentleman has found no case, and he can find none, to support his own opinions by N. England authority. New England has studied the constitution in other schools, and under other teachers. She looks upon it with other regards, and deems more highly and reverently, both of its just authority and its utility and excellence. The history of her legislative proceedings may be traced; the ephemeral effusions of temporary bodies called together by the excitement of the occasion, may be hunted up: they have been hunted up. The opinions and votes of her public men, in and out of Congress, may be exploded---it will all be in vain. The Carolina doctrine can derive from her neither countenance nor support. She rejects it now; she always did reject it: and till she loses her senses, she always will reject it. The honorable member has referred to expressions, on the subject of the embargo law, made in this place, by an honorable and venerable gentleman, (MR. HILLHOUSE) now favoring us with his presence. He quotes that distinguished Senator as saying, that in his judgment the embargo law was unconstitutional, and that therefore, in his opinion, the people were not bound to obey it. That sir, is perfectly constitutional language. An unconstitutional law is not binding: *but then it does not rest with a resolution or a law of a State Legislature to decide whether an Act of Congress be or be not constitutional.* An unconstitutional act of Congress would not bind the people of this district, although they have no legislature to interfere in their behalf; and, on the other hand, a constitutional law of Congress binds the citizens of every State, although all their legislatures should undertake to annul it, by act or resolution.

The venerable Connecticut Senator is a constitutional lawyer, of sound principles, and enlarged knowledge; a statesman practised and experienced, bred in the company of Washington, and holding just views upon the nature of our Governments. He believed the embargo unconstitutional, and so did others; but what then? Who, did he suppose, was to decide that question? The State Legislature? Certainly not. No such sentiment ever escaped his lips. Let us follow up, sir, this New England opposition to the embargo laws; let us trace it, till we discern the principle, which controlled and governed N. England throughout the whole course of that opposition. We shall then see what similarity there is between the New England school of constitutional opinions, and this modern Carolina school. The gentleman, I think, read a petition from some single individual, addressed to the Legislature of Massachusetts, asserting the Carolina doctrine----that is, the right of State interference to arrest the law of the Union. The fate of that petition shows the sentiment of the Legislature. It met no favor. The opinions of Massachusetts were otherwise. They had been expressed, in 1798, in answer to the resolutions of Virginia, and she did not depart from them, nor bend them to the times. Misgoverned, wronged, oppressed, as she felt herself to be, she still held fast her integrity to the Union. The gentleman may find in her proceedings much evidence of dissatisfaction with the measures of Government, and great and deep dislike to the embargo; all this makes the case so much the stronger for her; for notwithstanding all this dissatisfaction and dislike, she claimed no right still, to sever asunder the bond of the Union. There was heat, and there was anger in her political feeling----be it so----her heat or her auger did not, nevertheless, betray her into infidelity to the Government. The gentleman labors to prove that she disliked the embargo, as much as South Carolina dislikes the tariff, and expressed her dislike as strongly. Be it so: *but did she propose the Carolina remedy? Did she threaten to interfere, by State authority, to annul the laws of the Union?* That is the question for the gentleman's consideration.

No doubt, sir, a great majority of the people of New England conscientiously believe the embargo law of 1807 unconstitutional; as conscientiously, certainly, as the people of South Carolina hold that opinion of the tariff: they reasoned thus.—Congress has power to regulate commerce; but here is a law, they said, stopping all commerce, and stopping it indefinitely. The law is perpetual; that is, it is not limited in point of time, and must, of course, continue, till it shall be repealed by some other law. It is as perpetual, therefore, as the law against treason or murder. Now, is this regulating commerce, or destroying it? Is it guiding, controlling, giving the rule to commerce, as a subsisting thing, or is it putting an end to it altogether? Nothing is more certain, than that a majority in New England deemed this law a violation of the Constitution. The very case required by the gentleman, to justify State interference, had then arisen. Massachusetts believed this law to be *"a deliberate, palpable, dangerous exercise of a power not granted by the Constitution."*—Deliberate it was, for it was long continued; palpable she thought it, as no words in the constitution gave the power, and only a construction, in her opinion, most violent, raised it; dangerous it was, since it threatened utter ruin to her most important interests. Here, then, was a Carolina case. How did Massachusetts deal with it? It was, as she thought, a plain, manifest, palpable violation of the Constitution; and it brought ruin to her doors. Thousands of families, and hundreds of thousands of individuals, were beggared by it. While she saw and felt all this, she saw and felt also, that as a measure of national policy, it was perfectly futile; that the country was no way benefited by that which caused so much individual distress; that it was efficient only for the production of evil, and all that evil inflicted on ourselves. In such a case, under such circumstances, how did Massachusetts demean herself? Sir, she remonstrated, she memorialised, she addressed herself to the Gen'l. Government, not exactly "with the concentrated energy of passion," but with her own strong sense, and the energy of sober conviction. But she did not interpose the arm of her own power to arrest the law, and break the embargo. Far from it. Her principles bound her to two things; and she followed her principles, lead her where they might. First, to submit to every constitutional law of Congress, and secondly, if the constitutional validity of the law be doubted, to refer that question to the decision of the proper tribunals. The first principle is vain and ineffectual without the second. A majority of us in New England believed the embargo law unconstitutional; but the great question was, and always will be, in such cases, who is to decide this? Who is to judge between the People and the Government? And, sir, it is quite as plain, that the Constitution of the United States confers on the Government itself, to be exercised by its appropriate Department, this power of deciding ultimately and conclusively upon the extent of its own authority. If this had not been done, we should not have advanced a single step beyond the Old Confederation.

Being fully of opinion that the embargo law was unconstitutional, the People of New England were yet equally clear of the opinion—it was a matter they did not doubt upon---the question, after all, must be decided by the judicial tribunals of the U. States. Before those tribunals, therefore, they brought the question. Under the provisions of the law, they had given bonds, to millions in amount, and which were alleged to be forfeited. They suffered the bonds to be sued, and thus raised the questions. In the old fashioned way of settling disputes, they went to law. The case came to hearing, and solemn argument, and he who espoused their cause, and stood up for them against the validity of the act, was none other than the great man of whom the gentleman has made honorable mention, Samuel Dexter. He was then, sir, in the fullness of his knowledge and the maturity of his strength. He had retired from long and distinguished public service here, to the renewed pursuit of professional duties; carrying with him all that enlargement and expansion, all the new strength and force, which an acquaintance with the more general subjects discussed in the national councils is capable of adding to professional attainment, in a mind of true greatness and comprehension. He was a lawyer, and he was also a statesman. He had studied the constitution, when he filled the public station, that he might defend it; he examined its principles, that he might maintain them. More than all men, or at least as much as any man, he was attached to the General Government and to the Union of the States. His feeling and opinions all ran in that direction. A question of Constitutional Law, too, was, of all subjects, that one which was best suited to his talents and learning. Aloof from technicality, and unfettered by artificial rule, such a question gave opportunity for that deep and clear analysis, that mighty grasp of principle, which so much distinguished his higher efforts. His very statement was argument; his inference seemed demonstration. The earnestness of his own conviction, wrought conviction in others. One was convinced, and believed, and assented, because it was gratifying, delightful to think, and feel, and believe, in unison with an intellect of such evident superiority.

Mr. Dexter, sir, such as I have described him, argued the New England case. He put into his effort his whole heart, as well as all the powers of his understanding; for he had avowed, in the most public manner, his entire concurrence with his neighbors, on the point in dispute. He argued the cause, it was lost, and New England submitted.—The established tribunals pronounced the law constitutional, and New England acquiesced. Now, sir, is this not the exact opposite of the doctrine of the gentleman from South Carolina? According to him, instead of referring to the judicial tribunals, we should have broken up the embargo, by laws of our own; we should have repealed it, *quoad* N. England; for we had a strong, palpable, and oppressive case. Sir, we believed the embargo unconstitutional; but still, that was matter of opinion, and who was to decide? We thought it a clear case; but, nevertheless, we did not take the law into our own hands, *because we did not wish to bring about a revolution, nor break up the Union;* for I maintain, that, between submission to the decision of the constituted tribunals, and revolution, or disunion, there is no middle ground—there is no ambiguous condition, half allegiance and half rebellion. There is no treason, *made easy.* And, sir, how futile, how very futile it is, to admit the right of state interference, and then attempt to save it from the character of unlawful resistance, by adding terms of qualification to the causes and occasions, leaving all these qualifications, like the case itself, in the discretion of the State Government.—It must be a clear case, it is said; a deliberate case; a palpable case; a dangerous case. But then the State is still left at liberty to decide for herself, what is clear, what is deliberate, what is palpable, what is dangerous. Do adjectives and epithets avail any thing? Sir, the human mind is so constituted, that the merits of both sides of a controversy appear very clear, and very palpable, to those who respectively espouse them; and both sides usually grow clearer, as the controversy advances. South Carolina sees unconstitutionality in the tariff; she sees oppression there also; and she sees danger. Pennsylvania, with a vision no less sharp, looks at the same tariff, and sees no such thing in it—she sees it all constitutional, all useful, all safe. The faith of South Carolina is strengthened by opposition, and she now not only sees, but *Resolves*, that the Tariff *is* palpably unconstitutional, oppressive, and dangerous: but Pennsylvania, not to be behind her neighbors, and equally willing to strengthen her own faith by a confident asseveration, *Resolves* also, and gives to every warm affirmative of South Carolina, a plain, downright Pennsylvania negative. South Carolina, to show the strength and unity of her opinion, brings her Assembly to a unanimity, within seven votes; Pennsylvania, not to be outdone in this respect more than others, reduces her dissentient fraction to five votes. Now, sir, again I ask the gentleman, what is to be done? Are these States both right? Is he bound to consider them both right? If not, which is in the wrong? or rather, which has the best right to decide? And if he, and if I, are not to know what the Constitution means, and what it is, till those two State Legislatures, and the twenty-two others, shall agree on its construction, what have we sworn to, when we have sworn to maintain it? I was forcibly struck, sir, with one reflection, as the gentleman went on in his speech. He quoted Mr. Madison's resolutions to prove that a State may interfere, in a case of deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of a power not granted. The honorable member supposes the Tariff Law to be such an exercise of power; and that, consequently, a case has arisen in which the State may, if it see fit, interfere by its own law. Now it so happens, nevertheless, that Mr. Madison himself deems this same Tariff law quite constitutional. Instead of a clear and palpable violation, it is in his judgment, no violation at all. So that, while they use his authority for a hypothetical case, they reject it in the very case before them. All this, sir, shows the inherent—futility—I had almost used a stronger word—of conceding this power of interference to the States, and then attempting to secure it from abuse by imposing qualifications, of which the States themselves are to judge. One of two things is true; either the laws of the Union are beyond the discretion and beyond the control of the States, or else we have no constitution of General Government, and are thrust back again to the days of the Confederacy.

Let me here say, sir, that if the gentleman's doctrine had been received and acted upon in N. England, in the times of the embargo and non-intercourse, we should probably not now have been here. The Government would very likely have gone to pieces and crumbled into dust. No stronger case can ever arise than existed under those laws; no States can ever entertain a clearer conviction than the N. England States then entertained; and if they had been under the influence of that heresy of opinion, as I must call it, which the honorable member espouses, this Union would, in all probability, have been scattered to the four winds. I ask the gentleman, therefore, to apply his principles to that case; I ask him to come forth and declare, whether, in his opinion, the N. England States would have been justified in interfering to break up the embargo system, under the conscientious opinions which they held upon it? Had they a right to annul that law? Does he admit or deny? If that which is thought palpably unconstitutional in South Carolina, justifies that State in arresting the progress of the law, tell me, whether that which was thought palpably unconstitutional also in Massachusetts, would have justified her in doing the same thing. Sir, I deny the whole doctrine. It has not a foot of ground in the constitution to stand on. No public man of reputation ever advanced it in Massachusetts in the warmest times, or could maintain himself upon it there at any time.

I wish now, sir, to make a remark upon the Virginia resolutions of 1798. I cannot undertake to say how these resolutions were understood by those who passed them. Their language is not a little indefinite. In the case of the exercise, by Congress, of a dangerous power, not granted to them, the resolutions assert the right, on the part of the State, to interfere and arrest the progress of the evil. This is susceptible of more than one interpretation. It may mean no more than that the States may interfere by complaint and remonstrance; or by proposing to the people an alteration of the Federal constitution. This would all be quite unobjectionable; or it may be, that no more is meant than to assert the general right of revolution; as against all Governments, in case of intolerable oppression. This no one doubts; and this, in my opinion, is all that he who framed the resolutions could have meant by it; for I shall not readily believe, that he was ever of opinion that a State, under the constitution, and in conformity with it, could, upon the ground of her own opinion of its unconstitutionality, however clear and palpable she might think the case, annul a law of Congress, so far as it should operate on herself, by her own legislative power.

I must now beg to ask, sir, whence is this supposed right of the States derived? Where do they get the power to interfere with the laws of the Union? Sir, the opinion which the honorable gentleman maintains, is a notion, founded in a total misapprehension, in my judgment, of the origin of this Government; and of the foundation on which it stands. I hold it to be a popular government, erected by the people; those who administer it responsible to the People; and itself capable of being amended and modified just as the people may choose it should be. It is as popular, just as truly emanating from the People, as the State Governments. It is created for one purpose; the State Governments for another. It has its own powers; they have their's. There is no more authority with them to arrest the operation of a law of Congress, than with Congress to arrest the operation of their laws. We are here to administer a constitution emanating immediately from the People, and trusted by them to our administration. It is not the creature of the State governments. It is of no moment to the argument, that certain acts of the State Legislature are necessary to fill our seats in this body. That is not one of their original State powers, a part of the sovereignity of the State. It is a duty which the People, by the constitution itself, have imposed on the State Legislatures; and which they might have left to be performed elsewhere, if they had seen fit. So they have left the choice of President with electors; but all this does not affect the proposition, that this whole government, President, Senate, and House of Representatives, is a popular Government. It leaves it still all its popular character. The Governor of a State, in some of the States, is chosen, not directly by the People, but by those who are chosen by the People, for the purpose of performing among other duties that of electing a Governor. Is the Government of the State, on that account, not a popular Government? This Government, sir, is the independent offspring of the popular will. It is not the creation of State Legislatures; nay more, if the whole truth must be told, the People brought it into existence, established it, and have hitherto supported it for the very purpose, amongst others, of imposing certain salutary restraints on State sovereignties. The States cannot now make war, they cannot contract alliances, they cannot make each for itself separate regulations of Commerce, they cannot lay impost, they cannot coin money. If this constitution, sir, be the creature of State Legislatures, it must be admitted that it has obtained a strange control over the volitions of its creators.

The people then, sir, erected this Government.—They gave it a constitution and in that constitution they have enumerated, the powers which they bestow on it. They have made it a limited Government. They have defined its authority.—They have restrained it to the exercise of such powers as are granted; and all others, they declare, and are reserved to the States or the People. But, sir, they have not stopped here. If they had they would have accomplished but half their work. No definition can be so clear, as to avoid possibility of doubt; no limitation so precise, as to exclude all uncertainty. Who, then, shall construe this grant of the People? Who shall interpret their will, where it may be supposed they have left it doubtful? With whom do they leave this ultimate right of deciding on the powers of the Government itself, in its appropriate branches. Sir, the very chief end, the main design, for which the whole Constitution was framed and adopted, was to establish a Government that should not be obliged to act through State agency, or depend on State opinions, and State discretion. The People had had quite enough of that kind of Government, under the Confederacy. Under that system the legal action—the application of law to individuals, belonged exclusively to the States.—Congress could only recommend—their acts were not of binding force, till the States had adopted and sanctioned them. Are we in that condition still? Are we yet at the mercy of State discretion and State construction? Sir, if we are, then vain will be our attempt to maintain the Constitution under which we sit.

But, sir, the People have wisely provided, in the Constitution itself, a proper, suitable mode and tribunal, for settling questions of constitutional law. Therein the Constitution grants powers to Congress; and restrictions on these powers. There are also prohibitions on the States. Some authority must therefore necessarily exist, having the ultimate jurisdiction to fix and ascertain the interpretation of these grants, restrictions, and prohibitions. The Constitution has itself pointed out, ordained, and established that authority. How has it accomplished this great and essential end? By declaring, sir, that "the Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, any thing in Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

This, sir, was the first great step. By this, the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States is declared. The People so will it. No State law is to be valid, which comes in conflict with the Constitution, or any law of the U. S. But who shall decide this question of interference? To whom lies the last appeal? This, sir, the Constitution itself decides, also, by declaring, "that the Judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the U. States." These two provisions, sir, cover the whole ground. They are, in truth, the key-stone of the arch. With these, it is a Constitution, without them, it is a Confederacy. In pursuance of these clear and express provisions Congress established, at its very first session, in the Judicial act, a mode for carrying it into full effect, for bringing all questions of Constitutional power to the final decision of the Supreme Court. It then, sir, became a Government. It then had the means of self protection; and but for this, it would, in all probability, have been now among things which are past. Having constituted the Government and declared its powers, the People have further said, that since somebody must decide on the extent of these powers, the Government shall itself decide; subject always, like other popular governments, to its responsibility to the People. And now, sir, I repeat, how is it that a State Legislature acquires any right to interfere? Who or what gives them the right to say to the People, we, who are your agents and servants for one purpose, will undertake to decide that your agents and servants, appointed by you for another purpose, have transcended the authority you gave them?—The reply would be, I think, not impertinent—"Who made you a judge over another's servants? To their own masters, they stand or fall."

Sir, I deny this power of State Legislatures altogether. It cannot stand the test of examination. Gentlemen may say, that in an extreme case, a State Government might protect the People from intolerable oppression.

Sir, in such a case the People might protect themselves, without the aid of the State Governments. Such a case warrants revolution. It must make, when it comes, a law for itself. A nullifying act of a State Legislature cannot alter the case, or make resistance any more lawful. In maintaining these sentiments, sir, I am but asserting the rights of the people. I state what they have declared, and insist on their right to declare it.—They have chosen to repose this power in the General Government, and I think it my duty to support it, like other constitutional powers.

For myself, sir, I doubt the jurisdiction of South Carolina, or any other State, to prescribe my constitutional duty, or to settle, between me and the people, the validity of laws of Congress, for which I have voted. I decline her umpirage. I have not sworn to support the Constitution according to her construction of its clauses. I have not stipulated, by my oath of office or otherwise, to come under any responsibility, except to the People, and those whom they have appointed to pass upon the question, whether laws, supported by my votes, conform to the Constitution of the country. And sir, if we look to the general nature of the case, could any thing have been more preposterous, than to have made a Government for the whole Union, and yet left its powers subject, not to one interpretation, but to thirteen or twenty-four interpretations? Instead of one tribunal, established by all, responsible to all, with powers to decide for all, shall Constitutional questions to be left to four and twenty popular bodies, each at liberty to decide for itself, and none bound to respect the decisions of others; and each at liberty, too, to give a new construction on every new election of its own members? Would any thing, with such a principle, be fit to be called a Government? No sir. It should not be denominated a Constitution. It should be called, rather, a collection of topics, for everlasting controversy; heads of debate, for a disputatious People. It would not be a Government. It would not be adequate to any practical good, nor fit for any country to live under. To avoid all possibility of being misunderstood, allow me to repeat again, in the fullest manner, that I claim no powers for the Government by forced or unfair construction. I admit, that it is a government of strictly limited powers; of enumerated, specified, and particularised powers; and that whatsoever is not granted is withheld. But notwithstanding all this, and however the grant of powers may be expressed, its limit and extent may not, in some cases, admit of doubt; and the General Government would be good for nothing, it would be incapable of long existing, if some mode had not been provided, in which those doubts, as they should arise, might be peaceably, but authoritatively, solved.

And now, Mr. President, let me run the honorable gentleman's doctrine a little into its practical application. Let us look at his probable *modus operandi*. If a thing can be done, an ingenious man can tell *how* it is to be done. Now, I wish to be informed, *how* this State interference is to be put in practice. We will take the existing case of the tariff law. South Carolina is said to have made up her opinion upon it. If we do not repeal it, (as we probably shall not) she will then apply to the case the remedy of her doctrine. She will, we must suppose, pass a law of her Legislature, declaring the several acts of Congress usually called the Tariff Laws, null and void, so far as they respect South Carolina, or the citizens thereof. So far, all is a paper transaction, and easy enough.—But the Collector of Charleston is collecting the duties imposed by these tariff laws—he, therefore, must be stopped. The Collector will seize the goods, if the tariff duties are not paid. The State authorities will undertake their rescue; the Marshal, with his posse, will come to the Collector's aid, and here the contest begins. The militia of the state will be called out, to sustain the nullifying act. They will march, sir, under a gallant leader; for I believe the honorable member himself commands the militia of that part of the State. He will raise the *nullifying act* on his standard, and spread it out as his banner. It will have a preamble, bearing that the tariff laws are palpable, deliberate, and dangerous violations of the Constitution! He will proceed, with his banner flying, to the Custom House in Charleston:

"All the while,
"Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;"

Arrived at the Custom House, he will tell the Collector that he must collect no more duties under any of the tariff laws. This he will be somewhat puzzled to say, by the way with a grave countenance, considering what hand South Carolina herself had in that of 1816. But, sir, the Collector would, probably, not desist at his bidding—here would ensue a pause; for they say, that a certain stillness precedes the tempest. Before this military array should fall on the Custom House, Collector, Clerks, and all, it is very probable some of those composing it would request of their gallant commander in chief, to be informed a little upon the point of law; for they have, doubtless, a just respect for his opinions as a lawyer, as well as for his bravery as a soldier. They know, he has read Blackstone and the constitution, as well as Turenne and Vauban. They would ask him, therefore, something concerning their rights in this matter. They would inquire, whether it was not somewhat dangerous to resist a law of the United States. What would be the nature of their offence, they would wish to learn, if they, by military force and array, resisted the execution in Carolina of a law of the U. States, and it would turn out, after all, that the law *was constitutional?* He would answer, of course, treason. No lawyer could give any other answer. John Fries, he would tell them, had learned that some years ago. How then, they would ask, do you propose to defend us? We are not afraid of bullets, but treason has a way of taking people off, that we do not much relish.—How do you propose to defend us? "Look at my floating banner," he would reply: "see there the *nullifying law!*" Is it your opinion, gallant commander, they would then say, that if we should be indicted for treason, the same floating banner of your's would make a good plea in bar? "South Carolina is a sovereign State," he would reply.—That is true, but would the Judge admit our plea? "These tariff laws," he would repeat, "are unconstitutional—palpable, deliberately, dangerously." That may be so, but if the tribunals should not happen to be of that opinion, shall we swing for it? We are ready to die for our country, but it is rather an awkward business, this dying without touching the ground. After all, this is a sort of *hemp*-tax, worse than any part of the tariff.

Mr. President, the honorable gentleman would be in a dilemma, like that of another great General. He would have a knot before him, which he could not untie. He must cut it with his sword. He must say to his followers, defend yourselves with your bayonets; and this is war—civil war.

Direct collision, therefore, between force and force, is the unavoidable result of that remedy for the revision of unconstitutional laws which the gentleman contends for. It must happen in the very first case to which it is applied. Is not this the plain result? To resist by force, the execution of a law generally, is treason. Can the Courts of the United States take notice of the indulgence of a State to commit treason? The common saying, that a State cannot commit treason herself, is nothing to the purpose. Can it authorize others to do it? If John Fries had produced an act of Pennsylvania, annulling the law of Congress, would it have helped his case? Talk about it as we will, these doctrines go the length of revolution. They are incompatible with any peaceable administration of the Government. They lead directly to disunion and civil commotion; and therefore it is, that at their commencement, when they are first found to be maintained by respectable men, and in a tangible form, that I enter my public protest against them all.

The honorable gentleman argues, that if this Government be the sole judge of the extent of its own powers, whether that right of judging be in Congress or the Supreme Court, it equally subverts State Sovereignty. This the gentleman sees, or thinks he sees, although he cannot perceive how the right of judging, in this matter, if left to the exercise of State legislatures, has any tendency to subvert the Government of the Union. The gentleman's opinion may be that the right *ought not* to have been lodged with the General Government; he may like better such a constitution, as we should have under the right of State interference; but I ask him to meet me on the plain matter of fact—I ask him to meet me on the constitution itself—I ask him if the power is not found there—clearly and visibly found there?

But, sir, what is this danger, and what the grounds of it? Let it be remembered, that the constitution of the U. States is not unalterable. It is to continue in its present form no longer than the People who established it choose to continue it. If they shall become convinced that they have made an injudicious or inexpedient partition and distribution of power, between the State governments and the General Government, they can alter that distribution at will.

If any thing be found in the National Constitution, either by original provision, or subsequent interpretation, which ought not be in it, the people know how to get rid of it. If any construction be established, unacceptable to them, so as to become practically a part of the constitution, they will amend it, at their own sovereign pleasure.

But while the people choose to maintain it as it is; while they are satisfied with it, and refuse to change it; who has given, or who can give, to the State Legislatures a right to alter it, either by interference, construction or otherwise? Gentlemen do not seem to recollect that the people have any power to do any thing for themselves; they imagine there is no safety for them, any longer than they are under the close guardianship of the State Legislatures. Sir, the people have not trusted their safety, in regard to the general constitution to their hands. They have required other security, and taken other bonds. They have chosen to trust themselves first, to the plain words of the instrument, and to such construction as the government itself, in doubtful cases, should put on its own powers, under their oaths of office, and subject to their responsibility to them; just as the people of a State trust their own State governments with a similar power. Secondly, they have reposed their trust in the efficacy of frequent elections, and in their own power to remove their own servants and agents, whenever they see cause. Thirdly, they have reposed trust in the judicial power, which, in order that it might be trust-worthy, they have made as respectable, as disinterested, and as independent as was practicable. Fourthly, they have seen fit to rely, in case of necessity, or high expedience, on their known and admitted power, to alter or amend the constitution, peaceably and quietly, whenever experience shall point out defects or imperfections. And, finally, the People of the United States have, at no time, in no way, directly or indirectly, authorized any State Legislature to construe or interpret their high instrument of government; much less to interfere, by their own power, to arrest its course and operation.

If, sir, the people in these respects, had done otherwise than they have done, their Constitution could neither have been preserved, nor would it have been worth preserving. And if its plain provisions shall now be disregarded, and these new doctrines interpolated in it, it will become as feeble and helpless a being as its enemies, whether early or more recent, could possibly desire. It will exist in every State, but as a poor dependent on State permission. It must borrow leave to be, and will be no longer than State pleasure, or State discretion, sees fit to grant the indulgence, and to prolong its poor existence.

But, sir, although there are fears, there are hopes also. The people have preserved this, their own chosen Constitution, for forty years, and have seen their happiness, prosperity, and renown, grow with its growth, and strengthen with its strength. They are now, generally, strongly attached to it. Overthrown by direct assault, it cannot be; evaded, undermined, NULLIFIED, it will not be, if we, and those who shall succeed us here, as agents and representatives of the people, shall conscientiously and vigilantly discharge the two great branches of our public trust—faithfully to preserve, and wisely to administer it.

Mr. President, I have thus stated the reasons of my dissent to the doctrines which have been advanced and maintained. I am conscious of having detained you, and the Senate, much too long. I was drawn into the debate, with no previous deliberation such as is suited to the discussion of so grave and important a subject. But it is a subject of which my heart is full, and I have not been willing to suppress the utterance of its spontaneous sentiments. I cannot, even now, persuade myself to relinquish it, without expressing, once more, my deep conviction, that since it respects nothing less than the Union of the States, it is of most vital and essential importance to the public happiness. I profess, sir, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honor of the whole country, and the preservation of our Federal Union. It is to that Union we owe our safety at home, and our consideration and dignity abroad. It is to that Union that we are chiefly indebted for whatever makes us most proud of our country. That union we reached, only by the discipline of our virtues in the severe school of adversity. It has its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit. Under its benign influences, these great interests immediately awoke, as from the dead, and sprang forth with newness of life. Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proofs of its utility and its blessings; and although our territory has stretched out, wider and wider, and our population spread farther and farther, they have not outrun its protection or its benefits. It has been to us all a copious fountain of national, social, and personal happiness. I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond the Union, to see what might be hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving liberty, when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion, to see whether, with my short sight, I can fathom the depth of the abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counsellor in the affairs of this Government whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering, not how the Union should be best preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it shall be broken up and destroyed. While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that, in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise. God grant, that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind. When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the Sun in Heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather, behold the gorgeous Ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto, no such miserable interrogatory as —What is all this worth? Nor those other words of delusion and folly—Liberty first and Union afterwards—but every where, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!

Parties.—What a noble rebuke is furnished, by the following extract of a speech of Mr. McLane, our present Minister to Great Britain, (the thrilling effect of which will be well remembered by all who heard it,) to the attempt then made, (in 1825,) to proscribe, *en masse*, the Statesmen, who had, theretofore, been stigmatized as Federalists. The distinguished appointment which Mr. McLane now holds, with the unanimous assent of the Senate, is an admirable commentary on his speech.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

To the Editor.—Last week you referred to a defence of the Federal party, by Louis M'Lane, present Minister to London. Oblige me by republishing the following extract from the speech of that gentleman, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 2, 1825.

From the Village Record.

[We republish it with pleasure.—*Ed. Rec.*]

"That precedent has been described as a precedent of party times. Was it the only precedent of party times? It was said to be the precedent of the party which framed the Alien and Sedition Laws.—It was so: and it was the precedent of that party which built up the government, and which gave it existence and impulse---of that party which is at the foundation of all that is good and estimable in our institutions, as time is daily and hourly developing. It was the precedent of that party which created our judiciary, which established the army, and navy, and every other great institution of national defence and glory.—The object of that party was to promote the best interests of the country; and they have done so, or it was folly in their successors to adopt the same course. If the gentleman from South Carolina should also adopt this precedent, he would pledge himself that that gentlemen would reap from it a rich harvest of advantage."

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia, gen.*	¼
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan, $5 & upw.*	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county.	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1½	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	unc	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Ohio.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
$5 and upwards		George's county	½
All under	1	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Fredk. co. Hav. deGra.	do
Canton	2	Westminster	do
F. & M. B'k of Steub.	½	Hagerstown	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Williamsport	do
Western Reserve	½	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Trenton Bank	do
Lancaster	½	New Brunswick	do
Marietta	½	Mount Holly	do
Columbus	½	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State Bank & Branches, $5 and upwards	6	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Georget'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
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JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
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JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829---tf.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20,00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16 1830.

We have just read the substance of Mr. Ross Wilkins' remarks in opposition to the motion to strike out the appropriation to the Beaver and Shenango Canal. He does the subject full justice; but it is so well understood in our section of the country, that we do not deem it either necessary or expedient to publish his speech.

The Steam Boat TALISMAN left our city on the evening of the 22d of February, about six o'clock, with a full cargo and many passengers, for Nashville. About the same hour on the evening of the 13th instant, she returned to our wharf with a full cargo of cotton, &c.—thus completing the trip of about two thousand five hundred miles, discharging and receiving cargo at Nashville, in nineteen days. This is not the shortest trip which has been made, but it certainly is a striking exemplification of the advantages which we derive from the use of steam. Twenty years ago, it would have required at least ninety days to send a cargo to Nashville, and receive a return. Freight going and returning is now one dollar and fifty cents per hundred:—twenty years ago, it would have cost about eight dollars.

THE STEAM BOAT HELEN M'GREGOR.—We publish to-day, from the Cincinnati Advertiser and Memphis Advocate, the latest accounts which we have found in print of the most disastrous explosion in this boat. We regret to add that verbal accounts of later dates assure us that the loss of lives has been much underrated in the Memphis paper, and that the deaths cannot fall short of from fifty to seventy.

Immediately after the explosion, there were simultaneous cries of "*the boat is sinking*," "*the boat is on fire*." This alarm caused many persons to throw theselves into the river, where they were drowned. It will probably be very difficult to ascertain the total loss.

Extract of a letter, dated Harrisburgh, March 9.

The House this morning concurred in the amendments of the Senate, to "the act to authorise a loan to defray the expenses of the Pennsylvania canal, and to incorporate the Bank of Pennsylvania." The amount loaned is the same as contained in the former bill. The important amendments are: 1st, The premium given by *the Bank*, 5½ *per cent.*: 2d, The place of deposit for the moneys of the commonwealth, may be changed by the legislature, whenever they shall deem it the interest of the state to direct such change; 3d. That the President, Directors, &c. shall hereafter have no authority to establish any additional offices of Discount and Deposit without the permission of the legislature.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG,—Having seen, in one of your last numbers, a paragraph recommending to the citizens of Pittsburgh, an institution on the plan of the Saving Fund Banks of our eastern cities, and for the humble purpose of inviting a more particular direction of the public mind to a subject in reality so important as regards a city, which, in its numerous and various manufactories, presents so large a class of people, to be peculiarly benefitted by an institution of the kind; provided not only the nominal patronage, but the benevolent and active exertions of the more wealthy and influential among us, give to it credit, stability, and a judicious operation—I send you, with a request that you will publish it in your paper, a notice of a meeting held by the officers and a number of the workmen of the U. S. Arsenal, together with several of the citizens of the adjoining village of Lawrenceville and its environs, on Monday evening, the 15th ult. which resulted in its being deemed highly expedient to form a Temperance, and in addition thereto, a *Saving Fund Society*, for that vicinity, and in the adoption of an appropriate Constitution, providing, as to its saving fund object, for the reception and safe investment of such monthly receipts, as any person in the village and its vicinity shall be disposed to make, under the direction of the managers of the Society; and at an adjourned meeting, officers were chosen, viz:—Lieutenant Edward Harding, President; George Hirst, Sr. Vice President; Benjamin Moor, Sr. Treasurer; and Virgil David, Secretary; and these are ex-officio the managers—and the Society has gone into operation with twenty-five subscribers.

This may be deemed by many, on a superficial view, a very small and hopeless experiment; but its projectors view their object as a good and philanthropic one, viz: the inculcation of habits of economy and sobriety in men, whose families depend upon their manual labor for their daily bread, which will not only preserve their moral but bodily health, (and indeed the latter is wisely made dependent upon the former in a great measure,) but induce them, by a judicious appeal to that moving principle of man, his self-interest, to look forward and provide for the unforeseen dispensations of Providence, such as sickness, when their palsied hands are unable to procure for themselves and children their daily subsistence, and physicians' bills are increasing, &c. FRANKLIN.

Suicide.—It becomes our painful duty to notice the death of Mr. Christopher D. Jones, who, on the evening of the 11th inst. shot himself with a pistol, in this city, at his own house, on Third St. between Market and Wood. He has left an amiable wife to lament his fate. He spent four years in the employment of H. Holdship, Esq. and we are informed that he possessed a friendly and conciliatory disposition.—*Amer. Manufacturer.*

Mr. Chilton, who, as every one knows, was a strenuous friend of Jackson and Reform, has come out in the National Intelligencer and expresses his dissatisfaction at the conduct of his party, and denies that the "reforms" promised for the benefit of the People, have been realized. He avows his intention to support the Hon. HENRY CLAY for the Presidential chair at the next election. Good—thousands and tens of thousands will follow his example.—*Balt. Patriot.*

It is said, from Washington, that Mr. Johnson, Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Tazewell are expected to take part in the general debate, in the Senate, that Mr. Holmes and Mr. Webster will speak again, and that the contest will continue for some weeks more. We at first regretted this contest; now we rejoice in it:—dangerous doctrines will have been exhibited in their plenitude of error and mischief, and then "sifted and bolted to the bran." Reason and truth, forcibly urged and widely sought, dissipate mere prejudice and false theory. Sense and patriotism prevail throughout our Union, to respond to them and act conformably to their dictates.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Washington Telegraph states that "opposition to the present administration is numerous, talented, determined and *organized*."

Mercy.—Thomas Norman, sentenced to be hanged in North Carolina for bigamy, was carried to the gallows, the rope thrown round his neck, and just as he was about to be swung off, a pardon arrived, and the poor devil was, we presume, handed over to his two wives. What an escape!—*Hillsborough Republican.*

From the Cincinnati Commercial Daily Advertiser.

SHOCKING DISASTER.

We have seen and conversed with a passenger who arrived here on the Cavalier, who was on board the Helen M'Gregor when she blew up at Memphis. He relates that the boat was just putting off when the accident happened. There were four hundred and ten passengers on board. An account of the disaster was published at Memphis, which gave the number of killed and wounded at *forty-three*; but our informant states that there were eighteen others, within his own certain knowledge, that were more or less injured.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we have received the Memphis Advocate of the 26th ult. containing a list of the killed and wounded, which, we apprehend, is not complete. Great havoc must have been made among the deck passengers, a considerable number of whom, as the crew were about shoving off the boat, had crowded on the boiler deck. The following is the list:—

KILLED.

Richard Hancock, from Louisville, Ky.; A. Van Meter, Hardin co. Tenn; —— Talbot, Long Beach, O.; James Bledsoe, Ky.; —— Carroll, Cincinnati, O.; Ed. P. Beadles, Clarke co. Ind.; J. Dunn, East Tenn.; G. B. Giles, Cincinnati; Ephraim Goble, Brookville, Ind.; William Stockwell, Salem Ind.; Delany, a free black; one white man, name unknown; Wm. Ewing, Clarke co. Ind.; J. Reaves, Harrison co. Ind.; Lewis Young, a black fireman; a black boy 12 or 13 years old.

BADLY WOUNDED.

George Trey, from Tipton co. Tenn.; John Cameron, Clarke co. Ind.; Joshua Richardson, Ind.; John Valentine, Mass.; —— De Haven, Philadelphia; John Leland, one of the pilots; J. Sugg; Union co. Ky.; —— Filchen, unknown; Z. Bailey (or Bell,) Hardin co. Tenn.; H. Heldreth; Madison co. Ind.; John Addison, one of the crew; Thos. Drenard, Wilson co. Tenn.; J. Swan, Lawrence co. Ind.; J. Tenyck, Shippingport; Wm. Case, N. Y.; a black man, name unknown.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

—— Tyson, Captain of the boat; —— Turner, Engineer of the boat; —— Grey, 2d Mate of the boat; T. O'Daniel, from Ind.; T. L. Knowland, Ohio; J. Monasco, Tipton co. Tenn.; John Coons, Clarke co. Ind.; —— Doherty, Overton co. Tenn.; Thos. Bank, Lawrence co. Ind.; Green Williams, a black fireman.

STATE STATISTICS.

The following statistical information is derived from the New-York Annual Register.

There are 50 counties in the state; 5 cities, 741 towns, 296 incorporated vilages, and 1406 post offices.

The estimated value of real estate is 257,560,897 dollars, personal $71,372,102—total $328,939,999.

The whole number of newspapers in the state is 211, of which 32 are anti-masonic.

In the city of New-York there are 47 newspapers, 11 of which are daily. The total number of sheets annually issued by them is 9,799, 340, requiring annually 20,415 reams of paper.

The whole number of banks in the state is 45, with an agregate capital of, $25,234,600 In the city of New-York 14, with a capital of $15,330,000, besides 2 incorporated and not subscribed.

The amount of tax paid into the N. York city treasury by the banks of that city in 1829, was on real estate, $2670,19, and on personal, 854,039.—Insurance companies, real $1,905,42, personal $41,816. Miscellaneous companies real $1,185 80 personal $5,762 41. Total amount of taxes $104,721 37

The number of attorneys and counsellors in the state in 1820 was 1241; in 1829, 1688.

There are 129 Episcopal clergymen, 378 Presbyterian, 91 Reformed Dutch, 306 Methodist, 211 Baptist, 13 Lutheran, 11 Roman Catholic, 14 Universalist, and all other denominations 14—total 1229. The number in 1819 was 761.

Litchfield, Conn. March 4.—The Superior Court for this county closed its term on Tuesday last.

On Wednesday of last week, came on the trial of *Dr. Thaddeus K. De Wolf*, of Hitchcockville, who was arraigned for the crime of attempting to commit a horrible outrage upon a deaf and dumb girl in that village, in June, 1828, was found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Peters, to fifteen years imprisonment in the state prison.—The trial commenced on Wednesday afternoon, and was not brought to a close until Saturday night. From the circumstance, among others, of the principal witness being an interesting and amiable young lady, deaf and dumb, this trial excited an unusual degree of interest and feeling, and attracted a large concourse of people from the northeast part of the county, as well as from this city; and the court house was consequently crowded during the whole period of its progress. The deaf and dumb girl was examined altogether by signs, through the medium of the Rev. W. W. Turner, of the American Asylum at Hartford, at which institution she had been instructed, and the teachers of which bore testimony to her unblemished character. This examination excited great interest in the audience—the lady occupying the stand six or eight hours. A powerful effort was made in behalf of the prisoner by his counsel, Phinehas Miner, Truman Smith, Wm. G. Williams, and Joseph Miller, Esqrs.: and the prosecution was ably conducted by Sam'l Church, Esq. district attorney, assisted by N. B. Benedict and William S. Hollabird, Esqrs.

A bill of exceptions, we understand, was filed by the prisoner's counsel against some of the testimony in this case—which will be heard and determined at the term of the Supreme court of Errors in June next.—The prisoner in the mean time is to remain in the county jail.

We learn that De Wolf, some six or eight months since, married into a respectable family in the neighborhood of Hitchcockville. He is about 35 years of age; has formerly been confined in one of the New York state prisons for grand larceny: feigned or felt penitence, and was very devout; was pardoned on condition of leaving the state, and went immediately to Hitchcockville, and commenced the practice of medicine.

Method of detecting the adulteration of Tea.—The Chinese frequently mix the leaves of other shrubs with those of the tea plant; this fraud is easily discovered by adding to an infusion of it a grain and a half of sulphate of iron. If it is true *green tea*, the solution placed between the eye and the light produces a pale blueish tint, if it is *bohea tea*, the solution is blue, inclining to black, but if it is adulterated, it shows all the colours, yellow, green, and black,—*Desmarest's Chemie Recreative.*

CONGRESS.

March 6.—In the Senate the bill to organize the Fire Companies in the district of Columbia, was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The bill relating to the coins and Mint of the United States was considered, further amended, and again laid on the table. The bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830 was taken up, the amendments to which were under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the consideration of the contested election case, Loyall vs. Newton, was continued until a late hour.

Monday, March 8.—In Senate, the act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830 was read the third time and passed. The act making appropriations for the Military Service for the year 1830 was ordered to a third reading. The act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year 1830, was passed.—Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives numerous petitions were presented and referred. One of these petitions, presented by Mr. Strong, praying for the discontinuance of Sunday mails, called forth a few remarks from Mr. R. M. Johnston, on a motion to print it. The motion to print it was finally negatived, by a vote, the ayes and noes being called, of 118 to 47. Several reports from Committees were then made, and among them, a bill concerning judgments in the Court of the United States in the State of New York, reported by Mr. Storrs, from the Judiciary Committee, was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next. Sundry resolutions were then adopted or laid on the table for one day, when the House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr Vinton relative to the printing of the laws of certain States concerning the Indians. The resolution, according to the motion of Mr. Wilde, was committed to the Committee on Indian Affairs, by a vote of 133 to 49. The House then took up the subject of the Norfolk Election, when Judge Spencer delivered his opinion. He was followed by Mr. P. P. Barbour, Mr. Doddridge and Mr. Test, when the previous question was demanded, and the report of the Committee was concurred in, by a vote of 97 to 84. So that George Loyall was declared a member of the 21st Congress.

March 9.—In the Senate, a resolution to change the daily hour of meeting, to 11 o'clock, was agreed to. The debate on Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the Public Lands was resumed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill for the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors of the United States; and Mr. Washington, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Insurance Company in Georgetown. Some discussion then took place on the resolution laid on the table by Mr. Letcher, to amend the rules of the House in such a manner as to preclude discussions on motions to print documents connected with the ordinary business of the House. Various motions were made to amend, and the greater part of the amendments were accepted by the mover as a modification of his resolution. The debate was then arrested by the call for the previous question, and the question being divided into three parts, and the ayes and noes taken on each, the first branch of the resolution was adopted by a vote of 110 to 74, and the other two divisions were rejected. The resolution, as finally adopted, read thus:—

"*Resolved*, To amend the 24th Rule, to wit:—"A motion to adjourn shall always be in order; that and the motion to lie on the table, shall be decided without debate"—so as to insert after the word "table," the following words—"or to print any document."

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Internal Improvement of the House of Representatives, made yesterday a report on the memorial praying for an appropriation for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal West of the Allegheny mountain. The Committee express their entire sense of the importance of the object, but decline making the appropriation for a subscription, until it shall be ascertained whether the communication to the Eastern foot of the Allegheny mountain shall be made by a canal or rail road. They then refer to their recent report on the application of the Rail Road Company.—*Nat. Jour.* March 9.

From a Jackson correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, 27th Feb. 1830.

Both Houses of Congress were in session today, the Senate until 3 o'clock, and the House until four. Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, was the exhibiter in the Senate. Much expectation had been excited in his favor, but on the whole he failed. He offered nothing new; and having torn his voice to tatters at the outset, he was unable to acquire an acceptable key. I liked, in the general, his views in relation to the public lands. His dogmas concerning the judiciary and state rights, even if they had been concocted with any ordinary address and urged with ordinary sophistry, were still so absurd or paradoxical, as to render them perfectly ridiculous. *After Webster, it is the sheerest presumption for second rate men to offer discussion on such a topic. Mr. Grundy has been thirty years a student and practitioner of law, and ought to be ashamed of the farrago he delivered to-day.* Strange as it may seem, he uttered these words. "I WOULD NOT CONSENT THAT THE SILENT, SAPPING AND UNDERMINING" TRIBUNAL WHICH SITS BENEATH US SHALL STEAL AWAY MY LIBERTY! *This silent, sapping and undermining tribunal*, has just relieved him from the consequences of an imposition practised upon him, in a contract involving something like $20,000. I am astonished to hear gentlemen of reputation at the bar, such as Mr. Hayne, Mr Woodbury, and Mr. Grundy, delivering in the Senate sentiments directly revolutionary, and claiming for them the regard due to constitutional doctrines. What! a state, by its legislature, questioning, aye, and deciding too, the constitutionality of an act of Congress: when the Constitution and Acts of Congress, passed in pursuance thereof, are declared by the people to be the paramount law of the land! The great state of Virginia, in her late Convention could not have adopted, with effect, a provision militating even against an act of Congress; much less against any article of the Constitution of the United States.

The States are sovereign, only in the exercise of the powers reserved to them and not delegated to Congress.

Mr. M'Duffie made a very fine speech to-day in the House of Representatives, in support of the bill, usually called Mrs. Decatur's bill. The House adjourned this afternoon without coming to a decision on that subject.

From the National Journal, March 10.

Mr. Livingston yesterday, in the Senate, took great pains to extricate his political reputation from the charge of having opposed the Administration of General Washington. It will be remembered that Mr. Livingston was one of the colleagues of General Jackson, in the meagre minority which opposed a vote of approbation of the measures of Gen. Washington; and it is not a little singular that Mr. Livingston should now rely, for his exculpation, on the same weak and inconclusive statements and sophisms which were resorted to during the late conflict, for the defence of Gen. Jackson. Scarcely can it be necessary to add that the argument of Mr. Livingston on this point—the only portion of his remarks which we had an opportunity to hear, was most infelicitous for himself, and most felicitous for his accusers. His admission was full and explicit, that only by inference could the admiration of this minority, of the personal and political character of Gen. Washington, be presumed; but after his most elaborate effort to show that the minority only desired to separate General Washington from his Administration, and to censure some of the latter, in order that, from the contrasted shadow, the glory of the General might be more brilliantly reflected, we should have deemed ourselves guilty of a most violent presumption, had we adopted any such inference as that to which Mr. Livingston desired to guide us.

During the few moments in which we listened to Mr. Livingston, we were deeply impressed with the conviction that the recent success of the party to which he has allied himself has not been able to prevent that deterioration of mental power in debate, in Mr. Livingston, which, however much to be regretted, is the inevitable concomitant of the decay of physical strength.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Capitol, President's House and Public Offices, which were destroyed by the British in 1814, cost 1,200,000 dollars. The rebuilding of the Capitol has cost 1,644,000 dollars; of the President's house 301,000 dollars, of the Public Offices 63,000 dollars. The Capitol, where Congress and the Supreme Court hold their sessions, is nearly one mile and three quarters from the President's House, contiguous to which are the offices of the Secretaries: the General Post Office is between.

The government has received from the sale of public lands in Washington about 700,000 dollars, beyond the cost of the lands, and the building lots unsold are estimated at 350,000 dollars. In addition to these lots, the United States own 541 acres, consisting of "reservations" of entire squares or larger sections of ground, which were purchased at the rate of 66 dollars and 67 cents per acre. These reservations are estimated at 740,000 dollars, or 1360 dollars per acre.

Supreme Court of the United States, Saturday March 6, 1830.—On motion of Mr. Wirt, W. W. Fetterman, Esq. of Pennsylvania, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, March 3.

An extraordinary phenomenon is now to be seen in this town. This is a person so emaciated, that his bones, muscles and tendons are to be seen through the skin. Although so wasted as scarcely to appear to be a human being, he has a good appetite, and retains the strength of an ordinary man. No satisfactory cause has been discovered for this extraordinary change. We understand he has been visited by Dr. Warren and other medical gentleman, who have pronounced him the most remarkable specimen of a walking anatomy, which has ever been witnessed in this country.

Remarkable Eclipse of the Sun.—It appears by the American almanac, that on the 12th February, 1831, there will be an Eclipse of the sun, which will be very large throughout the United States, and actually annular in one-third of them.

FROM COLOMBIA.

We are indebted to Capt. Haff, of the schooner Haratio, from Carthagena, (says the New York Gazette of the 9th,) for Colombian papers of a late date, from which the following important intelligence has been translated.

The Constituent Congress of Colombia was installed at Bogota on the 20th of January, according to the decree of December 24. Forty-seven deputies were present, exceeding two-thirds of the whole number required for a quorum. They went from the palace of the government, with the Liberator President at their head, to the Cathedral, to attend a solemn mass, and thence to the hall appointed for their sessions, where many citizens were present. There, after a short speech, the President, accompanied by the ministers of foreign relations and the interior, administered the oath to the deputies who presented themselves two by two. The deputies then proceed to vote for their President, and Urdanica received 3 votes, Sucre 25, Borrero 15, Castillo 1, Restrepo 2, and Cannal 1. Sucre, therefore, was declared President. Esteves, Bishop of Santa Maria, was then chosen Vice President by 30 votes; and Bergos Secretary.—The Liberator then declared the Congress legally installed, and gave the officers their seats.

Gen. Sucre then made a speech in which "he praised the firmness with which Bolivar had guided the Republic in a dangerous crisis, convoking a Congress which will be able to heal its distresses, and abdicating spontaneously the unlimited power which the people had confided in him." His excellency replied that "in the Congress were placed the best and most legitimate hopes of the nation, to which they would undoubtedly give a constitution full of power and liberty, and that he retired with the greater confidence, because he left at the head of the representatives the Great Marshal of Ayacucho.

In an address to the Colombians, Bolivar, among other things, says—

"Colombians! This day I cease to command you. I have served you in the quality of a soldier and a magistrate."

Again: "Fearing I might be considered as an obstacle in placing the republic on the basis of its happiness, I have thrown myself from the lofty magistracy, to which your bounty has raised me."

And again: "Never, never, I swear to you, has my mind been stained by ambition for a kingdom, which my enemies have artfully forged to destroy me in your opinions."

If these declarations are made in sincerity, he may merit the title of the *Second Washington*, which has been bestowed upon him: but we will see.

HAYTI AND SPAIN.

Baltimore, March 6.—By the brig Mentor, arrived at this port yesterday from Port au Prince, the editors of the *American* have received a copy of a Proclamation of President Boyer, relative to a demand made upon the Haytien government by the King of Spain, for the delivery of the former Spanish part of the Island. It commences in the following manner:—

"Haytiens! The King of Spain has demanded from the government of this Republic, the surrender of the eastern part of the island of Hayti.—The answer to this will be found in our Constitution, of 1806, which runs thus: "The island of Hayti (formerly called St. Domingo,) with the adjacent islands, dependent on it, shall form the Republic of Hayti."

The founders of our government, in proclaiming at that time the wishes of the nation, did not encroach upon the possessions of his Catholic Majesty; they only followed the example set them by many civilized countries—they exercised a right which results from the principle of self preservation, a principle on which is founded the existence and security of most nations.

The ancient Spanish colony, abandoned in a great measure to its own resources, became in 1795, by the treaty of Bale, an integral part of the French Colony of St. Domingo. In 1802, when an expedition was directed against it for the purpose of depriving the people of the liberty they had acquired at the cost of many sacrifices, the proscription was extended, as all know, even to the eastern part of the island. There, as well as in the western provinces, the rivers and the seas were red with the blood of our unfortunate countrymen. Afterwards, when by the aid of Heaven, the glorious resistance of the Haytiens forced the enemy to capitulate, was it not the duty of a regenerated people to declare, for their preservation and their further security, that all the territory should be their own indivisible property?

This Island, in old times, habited by a single indigenous race, became the theatre of a long and bloody war as soon as the Spaniards invaded it; for they were obliged to defend themselves and their possessions against the French, who also wished to establish themselves there. Neither the close relationship of the sovereigns of these two nations, nor the most solemn treaties, were able to restrain them. And if two people having the same form of government could not live in peace in this land, the lesson will not be lost upon us; it teaches us that a growing people, created by liberty, cannot, without danger to their national existence, live in the neighborhood of a nation governed by entirely different institutions."

The President exhorts the inhabitants of the eastern part of the Island and its dependencies to remain firm in their adherence to the constitution, &c. and promises his protection in case of danger. The proclamation concludes in these terms:

"We have declared to the universe our desire to live in peace with all natrons; we are bound to do this by our constitution. It has always been our determination to let those alone who do not disturb us; but if our territory should be violated, we shall turn upon her agressors, and place the destinies of Hayti in the hands of the sovereign arbiter of nations and of kings." The proclamation is dated on the 6th of February, 1830.

On the arrival of the Spanish frigate Casilda with F. F. de Castro, envoy plenipotentiary of the king of Spain, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from her, and returned from the national fort. She sailed again on the 3d February, and it is stated that on leaving the harbor, she was attacked by two Colombian brigs of war, the issue of which is not known.

Hereditary Descent of Mental Talent.—From a number of facts, a few of which we shall select for the purpose of illustration, it will appear remarkably striking, that such an inheritance is more generally derived from the maternal than the paternal side. In the examples to be adduced, a selection has been made with a view to the different varieties of mental superiority, and the following comprehends poets, historians, and orators.—Lord Bacon. His mother was daughter te Sir Anthony Cooke; she was skilled in many languages, and translated and wrote several works, which displayed learning, acuteness, and taste.—Hume, the historian, mentions his mother, daughter of Sir D. Falconer, President of the College of Justice, as a woman of "singular merits;" and who, although in the prime of life, devoted herself entirely to his education.—R. B. Sheridan. Mrs. Frances Sheridan was a woman of considerable abilities. It was writing a pamphlet in his defence that first introduced her to Mr. Sheridan, afterwards her husband. She also wrote a novel highly praised by Johnson.—Schiller, the German poet. His mother was an amiable woman; she had a great relish for the beauties of nature, and was passionately fond of music and poetry. Schiller was her favorite child.—Goethe thus speaks of his parents: "I inherited from my father a certain sort of eloquence calculated to enforce my doctrines to my auditors; from my mother I derived the faculty of representing all that the imagination can conceive, with energy and vivacity."—Lord Erskine's mother was a woman of superior talent and discernment; by her advice her son betook himself to the bar.—Thomson the poet. Mrs. Thomson was a woman of uncommon natural endowments, possessed of every social and domestic virtue, with a warmth and vivacity of imagination, scarcely inferior to her son.—Bonerhaave's mother acquired a knowledge of medicine, not often found in females.—Sir Walter Scott. His mother, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Rutherford, W. S., was a woman of great accomplishments and virtue. She had a good taste for, and wrote poetry, which appeared in print in 1780. We might further mention the mother of Marmontel, of Bonaparte, Sir William Jones, and a host of others. But a sufficient number has been given, we think, to show that, in a majority of cases, eminent men have derived their talents from either parent, and that it is a remarkable circumstance, that such inheritance is most generally from the maternal side.—*Northern Whig.*

Beet Root Sugar.—A new French paper, called Le Tempts, (*The Times,*) contains an account of the production of sugar from Beet-root in France; and it is stated that the quantity obtained last year in the one hundred sugar-houses distributed through twenty-three departments was five millions of kilogrammes, being about one-fourteenth of the entire consumption of sugar in that kingdom. The production of last year was double that of the two preceding years; and it is, according to these details, expected that the number of Manufactories of beet-root sugar will, in the course of the next year, increase to 200—the speculation having been found a profitable one. According to this statement, in order to supply the entire consumption of France, it would only be necessary to plant with beet-root one-28th part of the land now lying fallow. It appears that an hector of good land will produce 25,000 kilogrammes of roots, and that 100,000 kilogrammes of roots will produce 5000 kilogrammes of raw sugar. The expense of constructing a manufactory varies from 25,000 to 30,000 francs. To prepare 100,000 kilogrammes of roots requires 16,000 kilogrammes of coal, labor equal to that of 265 men and forty-six oxen for one day, and about 635 francs of miscellaneous expenditure.

At Lambeth street Police Office yesterday, a case was heard, in which the manner and cockneyism of the plaintiff and defendant created shouts of laughter in the office. It was a charge of assault preferred by a sleek greasy-faced eating-house-keeper, against a thick-set hungry-looking mechanic. "Please your Vorship," began the complainant, "I sells cook'd *whittles;* and this ere chap comed a Saturday in my shop, and said he was 'wery *peckish*, and should like *summat* nice.'—'Vot can you have nicer,' sis I, 'nor a hot savvilor, (a kind of sausage) and a bak'd tater.' 'Vell,' sis he, 'I'll have a hot savvilor with some mutton gravy.' So as I was a dipping into the pot for *von*, I seed him prig a bit of roast *weal*. 'Master,' sis I, 'that's *no go*;' and I ax'd him to pay for the weal, when he said he hadn't got a *mag* more nor two-pence to pay for the savvilor. Then I jumps over the counter and ketches the *weal* out of his fist, and claps it *back again in the dish*. Afterwards I *verygently shoved* him out of the shop; and, while my back was turned, he fetches me sich a narsty kick behind, that I vent smack into a sauce pan of hot weggetables.'—The defendant, when called upon to explain the aforesaid kick, declared that the complainant had not only commenced the assault, but had used "wiolent langvidge." "That ere's false," said the complainant, "for I am always werry pertikeler *never* to give *nobody* no *sauce*."—The Magistrate, considering the assault proved, fined the defendant 1s. and discharged him.—*Herald.*

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

March 8. Seventy Six,
" " Lark,
" " Volunteer,
" 12. Clinton,
" " Commerce,
" " Huntsman,
" " Citizen,
" 13. Erie,
" " Delaware,
" " Talisman,
" 14. Lark,
" 15. Frankfort Packet.

DEPARTED.

March 11. Mountaineer,
" " Packet,
" " Ruhamah,
" " Corsair,
" 12. Messenger,
" " Franklin,
" " Clinton,
" " Lark,
" 13. Robert Fulton,
" " Seventy Six,
" " Volunteer,
" 15. Citizen

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

WM. B. M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office No. 56 Fourth Street.
March 16.—tf.

THE CELEBRATED MR. HART, THE FIRE EATER, will arrive in a few days and will exhibit for a short time at the Circus.
March 15.—1t.

THOMAS PERKINS is a candidate for the office of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR.*
February 26—te.

OYSTERS.

60 KEGS OYSTERS, received on consignment, and for sale by
I. R. SMITH & Co.
March 16.—3t. No. 150 Wood Street

ALLEGHENY ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that, from his present arrangements, he can board and attend a few more boys in his family. He flatters himself, that the advantages to be derived from private instruction, besides attending the Academy publicly, are such as will enable him to secure the approbation of those who place their sons under his care, to acquire a knowledge of the various branches, which constitute an English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education.

The most satisfactory references can be given. For terms apply personally.
JOHN KELLY.
March 16.—4t. *Allegheny-Town.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Penns'a, Class No. 5 for 1830. To be drawn at Philadelphia, on Friday, March 26, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 54 No. Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,180	1,180
3	1,000	3,000

Besides numerous others of 500, 300, 200, 150, 100, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets	$6 00	Quarters	$1 50
Halves	3 00	Eighths	75

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

A statement of the Drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address
J. M. CLARKE,
March 16—2 No. 110 Market Street.

TO LET,

FROM the first of April next, that large BRICK HOUSE, on the corner of Second and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Also, the House adjoining it, fronting on Second street, and now occupied by Mr. Grace. For terms, apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. at his office, in the Diamond.
Pittsburgh, March 16—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court have appointed the third Monday of April next, at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors: at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

DAVID VICTOR,
Of Pittsburgh, Blacksmith.
OWEN MALLON,
Of said city, Grocer.
JAMES HEGAN,
Of said city, Tailor.
LEVI S. GRAHAM,
Of said city, Grocer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Of said city, Blacksmith.
ROBERT BOYCE,
Of said city, Wagonner.
ROBERT KERR,
Of said city, Clerk.
JAMES SLOAN,
Of Fayette township, Laborer.
MICHAEL KREBBS,
Of Indiana township, Laborer.
JOHN FERREE,
Of Pitt township, Laborer.
GEORGE FOWLER,
Of Pitt township, Coal-digger.
THOMAS BABBINGTON,
Of Pitt township, Moulder.
SAMUEL BRISBEN,
Of Fayette township, Saddler.
JAMES SAUNDERSON,
Of Bayardstown, Butcher.
GEORGE CLEMMENS,
Of St. Clair township, Laborer.
March 16, 1830—w3t.

GOLD-EDGED CHINA.

JUST RECEIVED, by the subscribers, a very choice assortment of
GOLD-EDGED FRENCH PORCELAIN
TEA WARE,
Consisting of *Teas, Plates, Bowls, Cake Plates,* &c. which they offer for sale by the single set, or larger quantity.
WETMORE & HAVENS,
March 12—4t. Second street, near Wood.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the corner of Sixth and Wood streets, on Wednesday night, the 10th inst. between sunset and 10 o'clock, two iron bars, each about 4 feet 9 inches long, with a hole in one end, used to secure the window shutters. The above reward will be given for information that will lead to a conviction of the offenders. Inquire of the Editor. Pittsburgh, March 12—3t.

A GARDENER WANTED.

APPLY TO WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr. Allegheny-town. March 12—3t

Splendid Luck at Clarke's Office.

THE following were the drawn numbers in the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania, Class No. 4, for 1830:

28, 35, 24, 6, 33, 5, 46, 49,

Combination, Nos. 6, 24, 46, the handsome Capital of $1000, was sold at Clarke's Office, to a gentleman of this city, for which the cash has already been advanced.
March 12, 1830.—2t

ALEXANDER OTTERSON is a candidate for the office of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR.* February 9—te.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened by the undersigned Commissioners, on Monday, 12th day of April next, at the Office of the Birmingham Glass Company, and at the Office of Robert Burke, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, for receiving subscriptions of stock to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Turnpike Road.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER,
OLIVER ORMSBY,
FREDERICK WENDT,
AARON SULLIVAN,
DOMINICK O'CONNER,
ROBERT BURKE,
JAMES PATTERSON, (Birm,)
JOHN M'DONALD,
FREDERICK BAUSMAN,
March 12—4t. Commissioners.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

NUMBERS Drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 4 for 1830:

28, 35, 24, 6, 33, 5, 46, 49.

Nos. 5, 33, 49, one quarter of the prize of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
was sold to a resident of this city and paid this morning, by GEORGE A COOK.
Agent for the Managers, No. 68 Wood Street,
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1830.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water Street. Sept. 25.—6mo.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 29th day of March instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all the right, title and interest of Daniel Beltzhoover, of, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate and lying in the township of Pitt, in the county of Allegheny, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a locust post on the bank of the Allegheny river, thence by other land of the said Daniel Beltzhoover south forty-eight degrees and a half, east three hundred and thirty-three perches to a stone heap, thence north twenty-seven degrees, east one hundred and ninety-three perches to a black oak grub, thence north seventy-two degrees, west eighty perches to a post, thence by land of James B. Clow, south fifty-five degrees and a half, west one hundred and nine perches to a post, and thence by land of James B. Clow, north fifty-eight and a half degrees, west one hundred and seventy-three perches to a post on the bank of the Allegheny river, and thence down the said river by the several courses thereof fifty-two perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and eighty four acres and eighty-nine perches strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of the said Daniel Beltzhoover of, in and to the following described piece of land, adjoining the above, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a sugar tree on the bank of the Allegheny river, and running by other lands of the said Daniel Beltzhoover south forty-eight degrees and a half, east three hundred and fifty perches to a post, thence north twenty-seven degrees, east forty-eight perches and six-tenths, to a pile of stones, thence by the remainder of the tract, of which the tract hereby granted is a part, north forty-eight degrees and a half, west three hundred and thirty-six perches, to a post on the bank of the said river, and thence down the same forty-seven perches and seven-tenths to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and one acres and nineteen perches, strict measure.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Beltzhoover, at the suit of James Irwin, surviving Mortgagee of Casper Waldhour, the committee of the person and estate of Catharine Waldhouse, a lunatic.

WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff.

March 5, 1830.—3t.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles. July 4, 1828—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are

Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829.—wtf.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water Street. Sept. 25.—6mo.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

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200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—t1Jy.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE Brick Dwelling House on the corner of 4th and Market Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Hetich. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms inquire of W. W. IRWIN, Corner of Liberty Street and Cecil's Alley.

March 2.—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH EXCHANGE

FOR RENT.

THIS establishment is nearly finished, and will be ready for occupying in April next. It is situated in a central part of the city, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets; St. Clair being the great leading street and thoroughfare from the Public Square or Diamond to the Allegheny Bridge, about two hundred yards from the former and one hundred and sixty yards from the latter. It fronts on St. Clair street 112 feet, extending back 48 feet, and on Penn street 120 feet, extending back 25 feet, with a wing 20 feet wide, extending back from the N. E. end of the main building on Penn street, in a line parallel with the principal building on St. Clair street, 112 feet to an alley 16 feet wide: which alley extends through past the main building to St. Clair street. Along this alley are erected a Bath House, Smoke House, and other necessary buildings, so as to enclose a handsome area or yard, with paved foot ways and handsome circular mounds of grass and shrubbery, and a fountain which will throw the water thirty feet high, and from which, by means of a hose, the yard, the whole roof, and every room in the house can be watered. The whole is four stories high, including the basement at the corner and along Penn street. There are about one hundred apartments, of which eighty-six have fire-places. On the first story, at the right of the hall or main entrance from St. Clair street, are two parlors of 23 by 21 feet, with folding doors to connect them; and to the left, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, is the bar room of 22 feet square, into which is an entrance both from the hall and Penn street. A dining room, extending from the bar room along Penn street 78 feet wide, in which 200 persons can with convenience dine. At the east end of the dining room is an entrance or hall from Penn street, having on the left two parlors. The ceiling of these, as well as of all the parlors up stairs and a number of the bed chambers, is 13½ feet high. Four fancy store rooms, fronting on St. Clair street, 15 by 48 feet, which communicate in the rear with the area or tavern yard, and may be rented with the Exchange, or not, as may be desired. Four staircases, two of which are of the best quality and ornamental, one passing up in the main hall from St. Clair street, and the other at the end of the hall which enters from Penn street. This hall and staircase are intended more particularly for the family keeping the house, and those families and boarders who do not wish to pass through the main hall, although the communication throughout the building by means of either hall and staircase is equally convenient and pleasant. On the second story are six large parlors of about 22 feet square, some of which are connected by doors between them and the others with bed rooms attached, so as to make them very convenient for private parties and families. All the other rooms are intended for bed chambers, the smallest not being less than 15 by 18 feet, and many much larger and susceptible of being converted into parlors if necessary. Under the back wing and four fancy stores, are fine dry cellars. In the basement of the main building at the corner and along Penn street, are six large rooms, of from 24 to 20 feet square, three of which are intended for kitchen and domestic purposes, and the other three for barber and other shops or offices, as may be required. An apparatus or machine is affixed for hoisting the dishes from the kitchen to closets adjoining to the dining room. Under the pavement in the area or yard is a spacious ice house, now filled with ice, with an arched way under ground from the kitchen to the ice house, and on each side of the door of which is a large closet with shelves, to preserve fresh provisions in the summer. At the base of the kitchen are cast metal pipes for the purpose of conveying off all surplus water and wash. Under the foot way along the whole front of 232 feet, are large arched vaults for holding coal, wood, &c. The kitchen, bar room, bath house, and yard, have hydrants of the best water. The dining room and parlors are finished in the best, and all the other rooms in a plain, neat, and substantial manner.—The whole building is of the best brick, except the basement, which is of cut stone, and the four fancy store rooms, which are in front of handsome cut stone pillars and lintels. The steps into the basement rooms, as also the steps and platforms into the hall and bar room, are of cut stone, with iron railing. The building presents a beautiful front, and is so constructed and situated as to be in little danger from fire.

The great need and opening for an extensive house in this city, induced the erection of this establishment, which, it is confidently believed, is surpassed by few in the Union, and by none in the western country. The Exchange is for rent, either for one or more years. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for keeping a first rate public house. Further information can be had by applying to the subscriber, if by letter, postage paid. JOHN M'DONALD.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1830.—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER Front, between Market and Wood streets has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of OWEN & HAYDEN, and have taken store No. 7, Commercial Row, Cincinnati, lately occupied by B. Hayden & Co. for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION, STEAM BOAT and other AGENCY BUSINESS, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

ALLISON OWEN.
ALFRED HAYDEN,

Reference in Pittsburgh, to

MESSRS. RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

O. & H. will pay particular attention to the receiving and forwarding of goods of every description. March 5, 1830.—4w

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PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 82½ THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market.—A situation as Clerk or Salesman, is wanted on the 1st April, in this city, or any other commercial place adjacent, by a young man, now employed as salesman in a country dry goods store. He is well acquainted with mercantile business, writes a fair hand, has a perfect knowledge of book-keeping by double entry, speaks both the English and German languages. Respecting his character, the best of recommendations will be given by his present employer.—A gentleman of undoubted character and qualifications, wants a situation as Manager at Iron Works.—Farms To Let and For Sale.—Several girls want places as Housemaids.

Apply at the above office, where persons of all occupations may hear of situations, and assistants procured for persons in business. Letters (post paid) from a distance, on business, will be punctually attended to. J. WILLIAMS.

February 19, 1830—4t

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.—This steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15, 1829—1y.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, expected here from Louisville on the first opening of the river, will be immediately despatched for the above port.—For freight or passage apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 12.—tf.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT HOME, James Irwin Master, will leave for Saint Louis, immediately on the opening of navigation. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

February 12—tf.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

REGULAR PACKET,

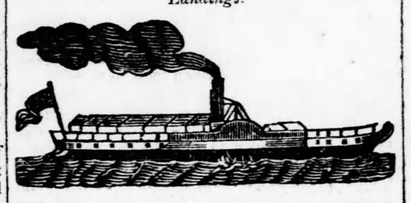
FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,

For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.



THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

FOR ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM.

STEAM BOAT ERIE will depart immediately on the opening of the navigation, and will continue to run during the season, as a REGULAR PACKET, between Pittsburgh and the above ports. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN D. DAVIS,

45 Front Street, Pittsburgh.

C. G. WILSON, Zanesville.

E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr. & Co.

February 16—tf. Putnam.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

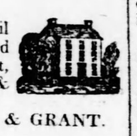
TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.

February 12, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,



FROM the first day of April next, the two Stores and Dwelling Houses in Liberty street, next doors below R. Miller, Jr. & Co. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

LINEN & COTTON GOODS, VIZ.

LINENS.	UNION LINENS.
Damask	Damask
Diaper	Diaper
Towels	Towels
Shirtings	Shirtings
Sheetings	Sheetings
Drillings	Drillings
Stripes	Checks

WHITE COTTON GOODS.	COLOR'D COTTON GOODS.
Diaper	3-4 to 7-4 Tickings
Birdeye	3-4 to 5-4 Checks
Jeans	3-4 to 4-4 Pl'ds & Stripes
Drillings	7-8 Fustians
Shirtings	Yellow Nankins
Sheetings	Blue do.
Counterpanes	Hdkfs. and Shawls
Coverlets	3-4 and 7-8 Calicoes

Checks, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard; Plaids and Stripes, from 9 to 20 cents; Tickings, 12½ to 50; Damask Table Cloths, from $2 to $10 per cloth; Diaper and Birdeye, 50 cents to $2 per cloth; Calicoes, 13 to 18 cents.

THE above mentioned Goods are offered for sale at the eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage. That the quality of the cloth is not inferior to any manufactured in the United States, long experience has given satisfactory proof; and notwithstanding upwards of 700 yards is daily manufactured, in no instance has any complaint been made by the purchaser of either the quality or color of the cloth. Merchants who have not yet examined the prices and quality of the above goods, are requested to do so. Orders will be received to make goods according to sample or pattern, and delivered on short notice.

Having made arrangements with Eastern and Western Woollen Manufacturers to receive consignments, a suitable assortment of Broadcloths, Satinetts and Flannels, will be kept on hand, and sold at manufacturers' prices.

☞ COTTON YARNS, from No. 5 to 40, white and colored, at the lowest prices.

*** Satinett Chains, white and blue warped, to order.

☞ Terms accommodating, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all orders exceeding $100.

January 22, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD STTS. has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends to continue business at the OLD STAND, No. 26 Wood street, as *GENERAL AGENT and COMMISSION MERCHANT.* He is prepared to execute any orders addressed to him, for the Reception, Storage, Purchase, and Sale of Merchandise on Commission, and the transaction of business generally—particularly the purchase and sale of Pittsburgh and American Manufactures.

Having determined to confine himself strictly and faithfully to the business confided to his care, he confidently expects to render his establishment useful in promoting the interests of the manufacturer, the merchant, the public, and himself.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

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50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.

Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may he had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.

February 2, 1830.—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Motti's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. Crosbys. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O.); Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR G. DAWSON,

Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.